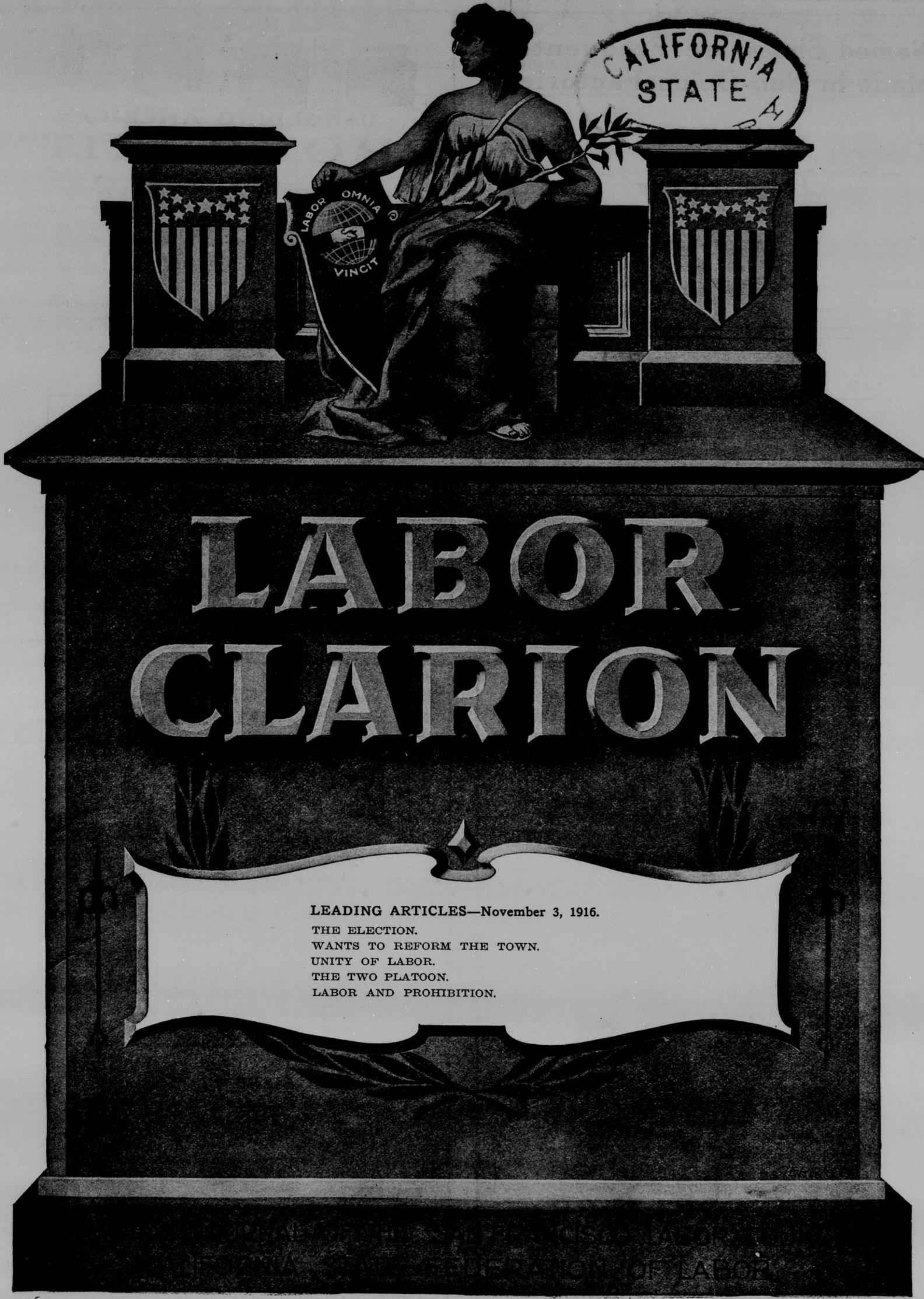


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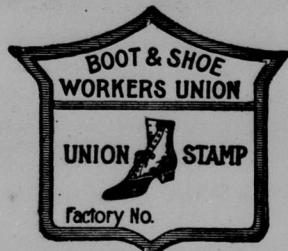


LEADING ARTICLES—November 3, 1916.

THE ELECTION.
WANTS TO REFORM THE TOWN.
UNITY OF LABOR.
THE TWO PLATOON.
LABOR AND PROHIBITION.

ONE OF LARGE

Named Shoes are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories



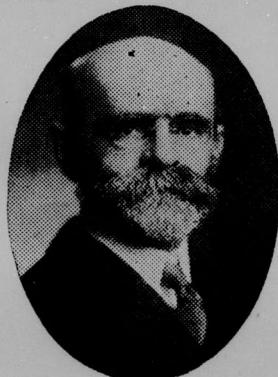
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John F. Tobin, President

BOSTON, MASS.
Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

VOTE FOR
**Judge James
M. Troutt**



(INCUMBENT)

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• • • The Election • • •

Never in San Francisco's history has there been an election involving issues more vital to the organized workers than the one to be held next Tuesday. Elections have been held with issues which concerned the united toilers, but never before have our greedy enemies had the brazen temerity to present propositions striking at the very life of the labor movement as they have this time.

The anti-picketing ordinance, No. 8 on the ballot, would not only prevent picketing, but would also interfere with the right to boycott, and these rights are essential to the success of the organized workers, and will be of even greater importance in the future than they are at present, because in dull times, and even in normal times, the workers can no longer hope to win their way alone through the inability of employers to fill their places during strikes. They must be able to appeal to their fellows and to the general public to assist them in their struggle for justice by withholding patronage from those who refuse to treat fairly with them. If these rights be denied many unions will be totally wrecked and a great number of others very seriously hindered in the effort for progress toward better things in the industrial world. Workers should not lightly pass this question by, because if carried, the consequences will be really of a serious character.

Next in importance is the Chamber of Commerce initiative charter amendment providing for the appointment of Police Judges. The greedy employers believe that if they can succeed in taking out of the hands of the people the right to elect their judges then the people, and particularly the workers, who constitute a very large part of the people of this city, will wield less influence with the Police Judges. And this is undoubtedly a very logical assumption, as has been amply demonstrated in other places where judges are appointed by some power rather than elected by the people. If the workers desire a square deal from our police courts the very best way to insure themselves that they will get it is to keep in their own hands the power of making or breaking judges. The workers have never asked for more than exact justice, but they should never willingly accept less. To permit this amendment to pass would be to take a backward step and relinquish one of the results of years of struggle. It is much easier to maintain conditions once established than it is to regain them after they have been lost. Bear this fact in mind, and do your duty next Tuesday regardless of inconvenience.

State constitutional amendments Nos. 1 and 2, providing for state-wide prohibition, would throw more than 200,000 skilled workers upon the market and re-

duce them to common laborers by taking them out of fields in which many of them have spent their entire lives. Besides this, these amendments would ruin the State of California which has thousands upon thousands of acres of land fit only for the production of wine grapes. It is always easier to tell men and women to get into some other business than it is to get them there. Vote no on these two propositions.

Charter amendment No. 16, providing for \$3 and eight hours for all laborers on municipal work, charter amendment No. 10, giving the use of Market street to all automobiles on an equality, and charter amendment No. 33, establishing the two-platoon system for firemen, are also deserving of your support.

Turn out next Tuesday and be a real citizen in a real democracy.

The following circular letter has been sent out by the United Labor Campaign Committee:

"San Francisco, October 25, 1916.

"To the Voters and Workers of San Francisco: At a general meeting of all the officers of all the unions in San Francisco, held in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, at Sixteenth and Capp streets, on October 21, 1916, the following action regarding the proposed amendments was adopted by unanimous vote:

"Charter amendment No. 8, 'Anti-Picketing Ordinance.' Vote no.

"Charter amendment No. 13, 'Appointment of Police Judges.' Vote no.

"Charter amendment No. 9, 'Prohibiting Free Speech.' Vote no.

"State constitutional amendments 1 and 2, 'Prohibition.' Vote no.

"Charter amendment No. 10, 'Free Use of the People's Thoroughfare on Market Street.' Vote yes.

"Charter amendment No. 16, 'Three Dollars and Eight Hours for Laborers on all Municipal Work.' Vote yes.

"Charter amendment No. 33, 'Two-Platoon System for Firemen.' Vote yes.

"Also vote for Judge J. J. Sullivan for Judge of the Superior Court, the only candidate endorsed by united labor of San Francisco.

"Ask all your friends to vote the same way.

"On occasions of this kind, if requested by us, all those from whom we buy the things we need will support labor.

"Remember your vote affects your well-being and the future welfare of all wage-earners.

"Sincerely and respectfully,

"DANIEL C. MURPHY, Chairman.

"JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary."

WANTS TO REFORM THE TOWN.
By L. D. Harding.

The San Francisco Real Estate Board doesn't like the way this town is running. It got the New York Bureau of Municipal Research to make a report to it on what ought to be done to fix things up. No doubt there are conditions in San Francisco, as in other cities, which ought to be changed, but reform is not going to come along real-estate-board lines.

This illuminating report handed to the Real Estate Board—which, of course, is a thousand miles apart from the Chamber of Commerce—wants the police commissioners reduced to one. That solitary official would be appointed by a local survey, set up by patriotic organizations like the Real Estate Board. Primary elections, obtained in this State after so much effort, would be abolished. It is not necessary, says the report, to have night courts. Not many people, except those charged with intoxication, are arrested after 4:30 p. m.; but if any poor fellows do get in by mistake, let 'em sleep on a wooden bench, without blankets, if they can't raise bail. Great heaven, don't some of our best society folk manage to dance all night—to say nothing of sitting comfortably on a wooden bench—and make no fuss about it? If a man should be unlucky enough to be incarcerated on Saturday afternoon—it is not long to 8:30 Monday, anyhow. He might lose his job if he didn't show up on it Monday morning, but it is not likely there is much in the job anyhow, so he doesn't need to start a row about that. The thing to do is to get the judges appointed for ten years—no recall—and then they will be as effective as some of the other appointed commissioners we have in our city.

The star performance of the New York "experts" comes, however, in their remarks about the county jails. These observers actually found out that County Jail No. 2 needs to be replaced with a new one—a fact which has been mentioned by every grand jury sitting for the past fifteen years. The New Yorkers also ascertained that the old wooden jail No. 3 was out of date. That, too, has been mentioned around here before. But the high-priced reformers did find out something new. They went down to County Jail No. 1 and learned that it was "old and insanitary," and that many of the cells were in "deplorable condition" (see S. F. "Chronicle, Oct. 20th). Most everybody in this town thought that that was a brand new jail. The writer made a tour of it, not so long ago, when it wasn't "slicked up" for visitors, either. It was the most spotless place this scribe ever got into. Even the butcher's room, where half a beef is cut up every day, hadn't a suspicion of a stain to indicate what it was for. The butcher's block was white and shining, and the meat, garnished with parsley, hung up in a big refrigerating room, looking good enough for a king. The cement floors of the cells were spick and span, and an exhaust system of ventilation kept the air better than it is in most private habitations. The writer is not insinuating that she wants to go to jail; but if ever she should be so unfortunate, she would like to pick out County Jail No. 1 in San Francisco.

The "research experts" were profoundly grieved that at this jail, during the exercise period, prisoners are allowed to sit about, play cards, and converse with each other. The "experts" would substitute this inviting program:

"That instead of allowing prisoners to congregate in groups, playing cards, holding public discussions and generally entertaining themselves, a daily, definite exercise period be established, during which the prisoners will be exercised under the supervision of guards. That at all other times prisoners should be confined to their cells."

These real-estate-board investigators might have discovered, without too great strain on their mental processes, one would suppose, that mis-

demeanants are not held in County Jail No. 1, being promptly sent out to Jail No. 2; and that those in No. 1 are simply citizens who are being held for trial—many of whom will subsequently be found to be innocent, and will be released with no compensation for the loss of their time and for the anxiety they and their friends have suffered. The sheriff treats these men under his care as humanely as he can, but the real-estate-board reformers want them to be marched up and down in rows, under the supervision of guards, and then shut in their tiny cells for the balance of the day. What is the matter of beginning this treatment on the members of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, so that thereafter they can know what they are speaking of?

Save money; hold onto the dollars and cents! was the shriek of the researchers who reported to the Real Estate Board. The nearest approach to a humanitarian recommendation was that women should be tried in a special court, presided over by a man, and with masculine police officers and representatives of the newspapers present. A wonderful reform!

If the members of the Survey had been looking for serious abuses to be corrected, they might have cast their argus eyes on such instances as the case of Julius Castner, the waiter who was guilty of attending the Seventeenth-street meeting on the 10th of June, where an attempt was made to organize the employees of the United Railroads, and who was subsequently locked up in the city jail, charged with conspiracy in the bomb case. Castner is now out on his own recognizance. He made a statement (uncontradicted so far as the writer ever saw) in the "Call and Post" of August 5th, regarding his imprisonment in the city jail. Castner said:

"I was kept eight days in a cell with only a small opening to look through. I could see no one. I could not even send out for proper meals. It drove me almost crazy. I was ready to confess anything to get out, long before the end. The confinement drove me frantic, and I lost weight, too. In Russia they would not keep a man so confined, without a charge, for more than twenty-four hours."

Section 688 of the Penal Code of California says: "No person can be compelled, in a criminal action, to be a witness against himself; nor can a person charged with a public offense be subjected, before conviction, to any more restraint than is necessary for his detention to answer the charge." (The latter part of this section should check the zeal of the Surveyors to lock up unconvicted men in cells.)

Perhaps, however, attention to incidents of the Castner sort could scarcely be expected from "reformers" who report to real estate boards.

Speaking of such matters, some of our citizens are curious to know from Judge George H. Cabaniss why, some few years ago, he exhibited such consideration for the "Army Kid" (Harry Jackson, alias Meyers, alias Williams, etc.) This gentleman—a well-known bunco operator and all-round swindler—was convicted of grand larceny by a jury in Judge Cabaniss' court. Such an offense carries with it imprisonment in the penitentiary. But the judge, so it is said, subsequently took it upon himself—certainly without legal authority—to reduce the charge to petty larceny, and the "Army Kid" went out to the County Jail for a short term, where he was heard to breathe forth threats and lamentations over his incarceration—because, as he declared, he had paid \$500 to certain saloonkeepers to get him free and "put him on the street." Even those who are not vindictive about punishing bunco men must wonder at such judicial leniency, when contrasted with the inflexible policy of handing the anti-picketing cases of the waiters over to the tender mercies of Judge Hunt.

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UNITY OF LABOR.
By Grant Hamilton.

No other presidential campaign in the history of this country is comparable with the one just closing. The wealth owners and grad-grind employers for the first time in political history stand in their true colors in an effort to elect Candidate Hughes upon a platform constructed by the House of Have. The spectacle of Candidate Hughes demanding that all legislation passed by Congress during the last four years be wiped off the statute books indicates the consideration that labor would receive at his hands were he elected. No two congresses in the entire history of this government passed so much needed remedial labor legislation as did the last two. To declare unreservedly that this legislation should be repealed is a direct and open bid for the support of those who own the wealth of the country and against those who produce it.

During the period in which I have been engaged in correspondence with local unions and the distribution of the records of the candidates, evidence of the feeling of labor men and unions against Candidate Hughes has been most striking. There are two factors which stand out pre-eminent above all others. These elements comprise the attitude of labor against war, and the record of Candidate Hughes in the Danbury Hatters decision by the United States Supreme Court. It is my judgment that the labor legislation enacted by Congress constitutes the groundwork of the friendliness of the trade unions for President Wilson, but undoubtedly, the efforts of the American Federation of Labor in co-operation with the Mexican trade unions and the avoidance of armed conflict with Mexico through those efforts, aided by the President, form the strongest link in the chain of circumstances which have brought the organizations of labor to a degree of unanimity never before reached on any political issue.

Trade unionists are not the champions of war, for it is they who are compelled to do the fighting, and also to bear the great burden which follows in its wake. Militarism has no supporters among the men and women of labor. Militarism interests all members of the family, and the wage earner's wife and family are as strong in their convictions against war, if not stronger, than the wage earner himself. It is, therefore, not difficult to discern the basis of the sentiment now prevailing among the workers.

This first cause is bulwarked by the decision rendered in the Danbury Hatters case by the United States Supreme Court, with Mr. Hughes a member of that court and concurring in the decision which took from the hatters their homes and savings. The experience that labor has had with the courts and with judges is one long story of abuse of the judicial power. Judges do not commend themselves to working people because of this general abuse. The laboring people take the position that Candidate Hughes, who concurred in decisions against labor while a member of the Supreme Court, is not very likely to promote the rights and interests of labor if he becomes president. No working man can vote for Candidate Hughes without endorsing his decision in the Danbury Hatters case as the result of which workmen were robbed of their savings and the shacks which sheltered them. Advocates of war control property and wealth, and the Danbury Hatters decision emphasizes the control of the courts by wealth—with humanity forgotten.

The men and women of labor will demonstrate on November 7th in a most emphatic manner their disapproval of the theory that dollars should be considered paramount to humanity.

The infinite variety of fools in this world is equalled only by the infinite variety of combinations.

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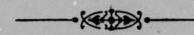
Clarence Darrow on Number 5

I hope the working people will heartily support Single Tax Amendment Number 5, and not be confused by the misrepresentations of the daily press, big business, corporations, banks, and railroads. Of course they will oppose it and lie about it, and they will say it will hurt the savings of poor people, and ruin the home owner and the farmer.

It will do nothing of the kind—or the big interests would not oppose it.

Single Tax is the greatest blessing that could come to the poor through legislation. It will make it easy for all to get homes. It will greatly increase the number of jobs and bring better conditions. It will open the land to the whole people and make all sharers in its natural products.

I have carefully read the bill. I don't see how it could be clearer. It will not cause confusion or disorder, but it will bring order, and it will bring a true prosperity in which the workers will share.
—Clarence Darrow.



Frank P. Walsh on Number 5

The real cause of low wages and unemployment is the monopoly holding of land and natural resources. The earth should belong only to those who use it.

To take off taxes from everything produced by labor and tax vacant lots, idle acres, mines, oil wells, etc., is the simple, orderly way to raise wages and prevent unemployment.

The Single Tax Amendment (Number 5) is clearly and forcibly drawn, and its adoption will bring a wonderful prosperity to California.

The efforts of the big interests and speculators to confuse the issue and defeat Single Tax should be met with the solid, united vote of all wage earners.—Frank P. Walsh.

OPPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week one of the greatest shows in its history. "The Forest Fire," scenically the biggest thing in vaudeville, will be the headline attraction. "The Forest Fire" has to do with the wild ride on an engine through a conflagration. The Bidwell Producing Company, Inc., attended to the production and Sylvia Bidwell is seen in the principal role, that of a telephone operator. Quite out of the ordinary is the amusing performance of Robert and Lawrence Ward. They are a swagger appearing pair who impersonate the English fop or masher. They sing amusing songs of their own composition and excel as eccentric dancers. De Witt, Burns and Torrence, in "The Awakening of Toys," show the interior of a toy shop at Christmas time. A top soldier at attention, a statuette of a daintily costumed woman on a revolving pedestal, a huge clock dial and a Jack-in-the-Box are discovered. Edward Miller and Helene Vincent will appear in a musical comedietta called "In the Cool of the Evening," in which they sing delightfully and act with vivacity and charm. The Three Kitaro Brothers are pre-eminent as equilibrists and foot jugglers and the many difficult feats they perform are accomplished with precision, ease and grace. The popular composer, Ernest Ball; the charming musical comedy favorite, Maud Lambert, and the delightful comedian, Andrew Tombes, in "The Bride Shop," are also included in the attractions.

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PATTON

CLERKS FORM DISTRICT COUNCIL.

A conference of the various retail clerks' locals of this State was held in the Clerks' Hall, Oakland, last Sunday morning for the purpose of reorganizing a district council of that craft. The meeting was in response to a call issued by Brother E. Solomon, representing the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, and was heartily responded to by Delegates from the different locals, who are firmly convinced from past experience that such an organization is necessary for the interest and welfare of their movement in California. The conference was formed into a temporary body by the election of F. A. O'Brien of Shoe Clerks' Local No. 410 of San Francisco as chairman, and Ernst Solomon of Retail Clerks' Local No. 432 of San Francisco as secretary. The benefits of such an organization being discussed at length with the determination to unite all locals under one head so that a greater power could be wielded for the betterment of the salespeople's condition in this State. A committee of one delegate from each local represented was appointed to draft suitable constitution and by-laws, as well as permanent organization, with the understanding that another meeting be called shortly by the chair to receive the report and further the work. The District Council hopes to be of material assistance to the parent body in responding to appeals for help, as well as assist in organizing new locals, and securing universal working hours and wages throughout this district.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

Mae Murray, celebrated star of the "Follies," who deserted Broadway to become a photo-play star, is offered in "The Big Sister," a Paramount production showing at the New Mission Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. Miss Murray received her start in a small theatre in the slums of New York City, where she soon became the idol of the "gallery gods." It is a just tribute to her perfect understanding that she should be selected for the title role in this powerful drama of the slums. "The Big Sister" is a true and convincing insight into how the other half lives.

In conjunction with this picture, Grace Darling and Harry Fox will be seen in a two-part sensational drama.

Wednesday and Thursday, E. A. Sothern, the greatest tragedian of the present day, will make his screen debut in "The Chattel," a Greater Vitagraph production. This film sensation based on the motto "I Pay for What I Get and What I Pay for Is Mine," will positively be the only screen appearance of Mr. Sothern before his to be lamented retirement.

It has been the custom of the New Mission to offer a double program for this mid-week change of pictures, but "The Chattel" being of extra length and drawing power it would be impossible to accommodate the crowds anxiously awaiting its presentation.

How many of you are looking forward to the Earl Williams sensational picture which has become a feature at the New Mission every Friday and Saturday? However, this is getting the cart before the horse. "The Reward of Patience," with dainty Louise Huff, is the paramount feature attraction for these two days. That romance is not dead is proven in this appealing story of feminine devotion.

Other attractions will be shown with each program, including "THAT" orchestral pipe-organ.

The Bartenders' Union will amend its constitution so as to compel all candidates for office in the union to wear at least five union made garments. The union has contributed \$100 to the fund to finance the campaign on certain charter amendments. During the week the union paid \$150 in strike benefits and \$63 in sick benefits.

TRAGEDY OF DANBURY

OVER one hundred workmen in Danbury, Conn., owning little homes and having small savings bank accounts, went on strike to better their lot in life. The American Boycott Assn., a labor crushing combination, filed suit for damages against these men and attached their homes and savings. The lower courts decided, of course, in favor of wealth. The case finally came before the United States Supreme Court. The decision of that court stripped from these workmen their homes and savings to satisfy a three-fold judgment, and left them paupers after a lifetime of industry, frugality and economy.

Hughes Accessory

CANDIDATE Hughes was a member of that court and did not raise his voice against this outrage, the greatest industrial tragedy of any age. Like every other member of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Hughes gave his consent and approval of legalized oppression of workingmen, and concurred in a punishment which rendered the efforts of their lives futile, while the same court and same judges have zealously guarded the wealth possessors. Candidate Hughes, in the face of this record, asks labor's support. The conscience of labor, stricken by his acts of the past, replies—

Justice

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916.

This is the gospel of labor—

Ring it, ye bells of the kirk:

The Lord of Love came down from above
To live with the men who work.

This is the rose He planted,

Here is the thorn-cursed soil;

Heaven is blessed with perfect rest,

But the blessing of earth is toil.

—Henry Van Dyke.

No. 8 is the vicious anti-picketing ordinance.
Vote no on No. 8.

The California State Federation of Labor recommends that you vote no on Nos. 1, 2 and 6, and yes on Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 7. These are State measures.

Next Tuesday is election day, and the enemies of organized labor are active. It, therefore, behooves all trade unionists to vote and protect their interests.

Do not allow yourself to be deceived by the night court fake. No. 13 provides for the appointment of Police Judges instead of electing them. Vote no on No. 13.

We have received from the "British Columbia Federationist" a pamphlet of sixty pages, entitled "The Genesis and Evolution of Slavery," written and compiled by E. T. Kingsley and R. P. Pettipiece. It is strongly socialistic in character and well written. Those desiring it should address the British Columbia "Federationist," Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C. In lots of less than 100 copies, 10 cents per copy, postpaid. In lots of 100 or more, 5 cents per copy.

During the month of September the United States exported \$124,520,874 worth of products. Of these \$58,307,730 were foodstuffs. In the meantime domestic prices have been soaring skyward. Would an export duty help things any? We think not. What is needed is a vigorous prosecution of some of the greedy monopolists who are boosting prices without cause other than their desire for profits. The next session of Congress and of the various State Legislatures must also deal with the situation in order to protect the people against the greed of the profit-mongers. The situation is really growing more serious daily.

• Labor and Prohibition •

The prohibitionists argue that if we will destroy the saloon, the brewery, the winery, it will be only a short time before the employees in these trades will find jobs in other industries. Even if the assertions contained the facts, (and they do not) it would mean the taking of a great army of men and women out of occupations in which they are skilled through years of experience and throwing them upon the labor market as common laborers at greatly reduced rates of pay.

They tell us more bread will be consumed, more meat eaten, and more clothes worn. But is this true? Ask the bakers, the butchers, the tailors, the garment workers of Oregon, Washington and Colorado, the latest acquisitions to the dry list. A Colorado trade unionist thus answers the question: "We found in organizing the unemployed in Denver, following the enactment of prohibition, there were over 300 bakers and more than 200 butchers absolutely without hope of a job. The very class prohibitionists told us would have more work were thrown out of work."

E. R. Taney, former president of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, after investigating conditions in Portland, Seattle and Spokane, says: "The financial condition in Spokane appears to be most unfortunate, interest on savings accounts having been reduced from 4 to 3 per cent, State taxes have increased from 33.5 to 38, 212 ground-floor store rooms are vacant, and it is estimated \$200,000 has been sent out of the city in a year's time for liquor. In the hotel I stopped at the payroll for employees was formerly averaging \$1300 weekly. Now the average is about \$300. Public utilities have lost immense revenue and it's the same old story all down the line in every branch of business.

"I found from careful examination, being of a sort of investigating nature, that the city of Portland now gets most of its revenue from the excessive fines collected from bootleggers. Owing to disturbances caused by bad liquor and the demand of human nature for something it might forget were it not for unnatural restrictions, the mayor of the city of Portland increased the police force by 25 men and is now asking for more.

"Whisky can be bought in half of the soft drink establishments at 25 cents a drink—and it's no-good whisky. I tried it as an experiment to see how prohibition works out.

"The beautiful Multnomah hotel in Portland, erected at a cost of \$2,000,000, has been sold for \$700,000, of which only \$200,000 was a cash transaction.

"A big grocer told me his business had 'been shot to pieces.' Whole five-story buildings in the wholesale district are vacant.

"The figures in detail which I secured from my curiosity seeking from authentic records, show that the county board of equalization in reference to greater Seattle, has brought about a cut of over \$7,000,000; a cut of around \$8,000,000 on the assessed valuation in the county of Kings, and a total cut of city and county of over \$12,000,000.

"This means, of course, a big increase in taxes and nobody can tell me that conditions under the 'dry' laws in the States of Washington and Oregon have improved the conditions of the property owner, the wage earner, the merchant, nor anybody."

If the people of California desire to ruin the State and bring disaster to the workers, the very best way to bring about this condition of affairs is to adopt the fanatical legislation urged by the prohibitionists. This legislation would throw vineyardists, winemakers, brewers, bottlers, coopers, teamsters, bartenders, cooks, waiters, carpenters, painters, bakers, butchers, engineers, electricians and numerous other craftsmen out of employment and subject their families to suffering without any really compensating advantages, because prohibition, in truth, does not prohibit.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The area known as the Mississippi embayment is a low-lying region which has alternately been submerged and emerged since Cretaceous time—known as the Age of Reptiles, over 5 million years ago. It embraces roughly 1,500,000 square miles. In past geologic ages this region doubtless furnished congenial habitats for several thousand specific types of plants of which we can never hope to know more than a small number. Nearly all these types have irrevocably vanished and this vast area is tenanted today by an entirely new set of plants. The United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, has recently published a scientific report by E. W. Berry describing some of these long-vanished plants the fossil remains of which are found today in many of the rock formations. The report gives a systematic description of more than 300 species, in what are known as the Wilcox and Midway formations. The Wilcox flora is made up almost entirely of plants that lived along the ancient coast, on the strand, among lagoons and sand dunes. The physical conditions under which the plants lived are discussed, and conclusions are drawn regarding the climate of the Eocene period compared with that of today in the same region. A copy of the report (Professional Paper 91) may be had free on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

The press dispatches describing the latest eruptions of Lassen Peak show a continued tendency to refer to the volcano as Mount Lassen. Perhaps it is thought that the name should correspond with those of some other famous peaks of the Cascade Range, such as Mount Shasta or Mount Rainier. But Lassen Peak, as the most active and interesting volcano in the United States, is especially entitled to be called by its own name, and acts of Congress and Presidential proclamations in creating and recognizing the Lassen Peak National Forest and Lassen Peak National Monument have given the name Lassen Peak a status of high rank in the geologic annals of the Cascade Range. The area has recently been set apart as the Lassen Volcanic National Park. The name Lassen Peak, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, is the only authorized form on maps, reports, and gazetteers, from the Whitney Geological Survey of California, in 1865, to the Geomorphic map of California and Nevada published by the Earthquake Investigation Commission, as well as on the latest map issued by the Forest Service. Peter Lassen, the sturdy pioneer who guided many an early settler to the sunny lands of the Sacramento, lies buried in a lonely grave in Lassen county. A small, crumbling monument 30 miles from the peak marks his final resting place, but his greater and more enduring monuments are the county and peak named in his honor by a grateful people. The snow-capped Lassen Peak has piloted many an immigrant to the mountain pass. In the early days of the Pacific Railroad surveys some pious monk called the peak St. Joseph's Mountain, but the names Lassen's Peak and Lassen's Butte soon came into general use. Whitney has shown the inappropriateness of the French term butte, which, translated exactly, means knoll. As Lassen never owned the mountain, in later years the possessive form of the name was dropped, and to correct an illicit tendency to wander from well established usage the United States Geographic Board, in its decision of October 9, 1915, officially recognized the fact that the name of the mountain was Lassen Peak, not Mount Lassen.

WIT AT RANDOM

The Farmer—Say, don't you see that sign, "Private! No Fishing Allowed?"

The Fisherman—I never read anything marked "private."—Brooklyn "Eagle."

A soldier whose head and face were heavily swathed in bandages, and who obviously had had a bad time, was being feelingly sympathized with by a solicitous lady.

"And were you wounded in the head, my poor fellow?"

"No, ma'am," Tommy replied. "I was wounded in the ankle, but the bandages slipped."—"Tit-Bits."

A huge eating competition had been held by some brawny sons of toil in a country town in Yorkshire, and one of the competitors had succeeded in disposing of a leg of mutton, a plentiful supply of vegetables, and a plum-pudding, the whole washed down with copious draughts of ale.

He was unanimously declared the winner and was being triumphantly escorted home when he turned to his admirers and said:

"Ah, say lads, don't thee say nowt o' this to my ole woman, or she won't gie me no dinner!"—"Tit-Bits."

"I ask you to pay me this bill," said a tailor to a waggish debtor.

"Do you owe anybody anything?" asked the wag.

"No, sir," replied the tailor.

"Then you can afford to wait." And off he walked.

A day or two afterward the tailor called again. Our wag was now at his wit's end, so, turning to his creditor, he said:

"Are you in debt to anybody?"

"Yes, sir, I am sorry to say I am."

"Well, why don't you pay?"

"I haven't got the money," replied the tailor, with a woebegone countenance.

"That's just my case, my dear sir. I am glad to perceive that you can appreciate my position. I always respect your judgment, sir. Give me your hand, sir."—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

Young Mr. Hallowell was not much of a preacher, but, much to his own surprise and everybody's else, he was appointed chaplain on a battleship. He desired to amuse as well as instruct his men, and to that end he arranged a magic lantern lecture on Bible scenes and incidents.

A sailor who possessed a gramophone was secured to discourse appropriate music between the slides. The first picture shown was Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The sailor cudgeled his brains and ran through his repertoire, but he could think of no piece exactly appropriate.

"Play up, play up," whispered the chaplain. Suddenly an inspiration struck the sailor, and to the consternation of the chaplain and the delight of the audience, the gramophone squawked out:

"There is only one girl in this world for me."—New York "Times."

A Chicago woman who had received a legal summons to appear in a certain court at a certain period was much put out thereby:

"I have certainly received the citation, but I shall not appear—could not, in fact. Not only am I not socially acquainted with Judge Jones, but the whole tone of his communication is so impossible that I absolutely refuse to know him."

MISCELLANEOUS

LABOR SONGS.

By H. F. Powell.

Man to Man—Let us Live.
That we may live, O man, to you we pray;
Grant to us labor; drive our fears away
Lest morning break in clouds about our head,
Deprived of means to give our children bread.

For work, throughout our ten and three-score
years
Till, bowed with cares and dim our eyes and
ears,
Heart sore, distressed and reason tottering fall,
We ask and you, O man, should heed our call.

Do you not know that we are men like you,
Chilled by the cold and frozen by the dew;
Of One beloved, in mutual agony,
Or mutual joy, whate'er existence be?

In bounteous Nature stores of plenty lie,
Plowed down by famine yet the millions die;
You we implore, who have the power, to give
What you and I require that we may live.

As man to man, we call, and soul to soul,
Brothers and equal, "each for all" the goal;
Unite we then in actual brotherhood,
Our bread of life secure and common good.

The Song of Toil.

Far down the ages,
Echoing, rings the Song of Toil;
Deep it engages
Blood to burn and boil:
All our gifts we render—
China's wall and Pisa's tower,
Egypt's cryptic splendour—
More each day and hour!

Sunrise until sunset,
Toil we you to raise on high;
Sunrise until sunset,
Torn, we bleed and die.

Clear o'er the babel,
Wreck of kingdoms, carnage long;
Through darkness sable,
Swells the toilers' song:
Mansions fair we build you,
Ships as floating palace halls;
Bright with gold we gild you,
Want our soul appalls.

Summer until Springtime,
Yield we you our blessings rife;
Summer until Springtime,
Lay we down our life.

Painful, appealing,
Thrills the universal strain,
Mournful, revealing
Nations' rise and wane:
Genius, wealth and beauty—
Toil's most winsome daughters rare—
Under name of "Duty!"
You delude and snare.

Birthday until deathday,
Tears and toil our walks attend;
Birthday until deathday,
Sorrows without end!

Committees of the Municipal Railway Employees' Benevolent and Protective Association, preparing plans for the first annual reunion and grand ball of the association, to be held the night of December 9th in Majestic Hall, met Monday night and the reports indicate that the affair will prove a signal success.



MUSICIANS' UNION, LOCAL No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION
Clarence H. King, chairman; Fred Hoff, J. Walker, Jack O'Malley, M. Fogel and Walter Anthony

Regular Board Meeting, Tuesday, October 31, 1916.

Vice-President A. S. Morey and J. J. Matheson presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

No admissions.

Transfers deposited: Wilson J. Bering, No. 426, Tonopah, Nev.; R. T. Copley, No. 145, Vancouver, B. C.

Communication from San Francisco Lodge No. 26, Loyal Order of Moose, was received advising Local 6 that Lodge would have absolutely nothing more to do with its amateur band, and assuring the members of the Musicians' Union of its friendly feeling.

As next Tuesday is election day, and practically all the officers will be engaged in various election duties in the interest of Local 6, the regular board meeting will occur on the following day—Wednesday, November 8th, at 10 a. m.

REMEMBER, it will be in the nature of a calamity for Local 6 if Amendments 8 and 9 are adopted next Tuesday, and the entire brotherhood is urged to strive incessantly to defeat these measures. One of the most effective ways is to make a house to house canvass among your neighbors.

Drummers' Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the Drummers' Club will be held Monday, November 6, 1916. Members are requested to be in attendance. Important business to be transacted.

United Labor Campaign Committee.

San Francisco, October 25, 1916.
To the Voters and Workers of San Francisco:

At a general meeting of all the officers of all the unions in San Francisco, held in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, at Sixteenth and Capp streets, on October 21, 1916, the following action regarding the proposed amendments was adopted by unanimous vote.

Charter Amendment No. 8, "Anti-Picketing Ordinance," vote no.

Charter Amendment No. 9, "Free Speech," vote no.

Charter Amendment No. 13, "Appointment of Police Judges," vote no.

State Constitutional Amendments 1 and 2, "Prohibition," vote no.

Charter Amendment No. 10, "Free Use of the People's Thoroughfare on Market Street," vote yes.

Charter Amendment No. 16, "Three Dollars and Eight Hours for Laborers on all Municipal Work," vote yes.

Charter Amendment No. 33, "Two Platoon System for Firemen," vote yes.

Ask all your friends to vote the same way.

On occasions of this kind, if requested by us, all those from whom we buy the things we need will support labor.

Remember your vote affects your well-being and the future welfare of all wage-earners.

Sincerely and respectfully,

DANIEL C. MURPHY, Chairman.
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Wage Earners and Housewives—Defeat the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and Big Business to crush labor. This is your fight to preserve the right of Labor to organize, picket and boycott. Election, Tuesday, November 7th. Vote no on Amendment No. 8.

We ask every member of our organization to

put in two hours at the polls in his precinct next Tuesday to defeat the above amendment No. 8.

Some three hundred members playing brass have put in two hours in the band wagon to date. Every member is requested to fulfill this obligation to the organization and for his direct benefit.

Buttons and cards can be had at the office, 68 Haight street.

Every brass and reed member is requested to volunteer and report to Musicians' Union with instrument at 8.30 a. m., Tuesday, November 7, 1916. No uniform.

Campaign Committee—Clarence King, E. H. Slissman, George W. C. Kittler, Henry Meyer, A. J. Giacomini, A. S. Less, Harry Menke, J. E. Lehman.

Board of Directors, Local No. 6—J. J. Matheson, President; A. S. Morey, Vice-President; E. H. Slissman, Recording Secretary; C. H. King, Financial Secretary-Treasurer; A. A. Greenbaum, James Dewey, H. Arf, John Smith, A. S. Less, J. O'Malley, U. G. Saunders, W. I. Schafer.

On June 3rd President Wilson signed the army bill which contains a clause prohibiting enlisted men in the army, navy or marine corps from entering into competition with civilians in any vocation, calling or profession. The law goes into effect July 1, 1916.

The above legislation covering government army competition has now been completed to the satisfaction of the American Federation of Musicians.

THE AQUARIUM.

That passage of Charter Amendment No. 17 was the least that the city can do in return for the gift of a great free public aquarium building that will rival the greatest in the world, was the declaration of speakers at the Downtown Association luncheon, Wednesday, at the St. Francis Hotel. It was confidently predicted that Amendment No. 17 will carry by a large majority, as no opposition to it has developed in any quarter and it is expected that the organization of the aquarium project and work upon the building can be started soon after the election.

O. E. McCormick, chairman of the aquarium committee, reports that practically all the civic and labor organizations have endorsed the measure, which provides that if a suitable building for a free public aquarium, one that is worthy of the city, be offered the Supervisors they may accept it and appropriate a reasonable sum annually to help keep it open to the public and re-stocked with interesting displays of a great variety of sea and fresh water fish of California waters.

California has hardly yet realized the enormous wealth of food fish at her door. An aquarium is a wonderful and attractive study for young and old alike and never fails to draw great crowds of visitors who return again and again with ever a reviving interest in this display of nature. And the fish industry and the people in San Francisco say that an aquarium will increase the knowledge of the average family of food fish and encourage them to eat more. A large dent in the high cost of living will be made when the people of San Francisco learn to substitute fish at 6 cents to 10 cents per pound for meat at four times that amount.

The Downtown Association and all organizations in San Francisco are therefore combining to get everyone to vote "yes" on Amendment No. 17.

New Fillmore Theatre

Fillmore Street, Between Eddy and Ellis Streets ::

BEGINNING SUNDAY, NOV. 5TH—3 DAYS

Paramount Picture

Jesse L. Lasky Presents the Dramatic Star

FANNIE WARD in

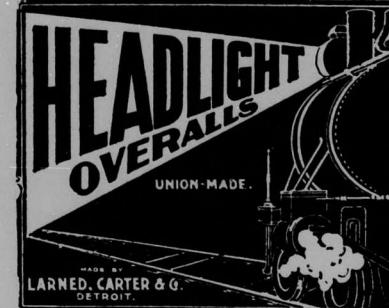
"EACH PEARL A TEAR"

Miss Ward, whose characterizations in "The Cheat" and other Lasky productions have won great fame for her as a screen star, will be seen in a role of great human appeal. The plot of the story is one of extraordinary strength and abounds in moments of tragic tenderness.

Latest Hearst-International News and a

Comedy.

"A SMILE OF SATISFACTION WITH EVERY PAIR"



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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.



Why You Should Vote NO On AMENDMENT No. 2

It would create an unemployed problem the equal of which could not exist in any other part of this country.

Thousands and thousands of workingmen and women would be looking for your job.

It would wipe out practically every legitimate avenue of distribution of California wines.

It would forbid the contemplating purchaser from going to a winery and taking away with him any quantity he might wish to buy.

It would eliminate every branch or agency of a winery in California.

It would discourage the manufacture of the finest grades of wine, because they are aged in bottle and sold principally in the hotels, restaurants and clubs of California.

It would prevent the sampling or tasting of wine at the winery.

It would prevent any bakery from using brandy in mince pies or plum puddings.

It would make it a crime to offer a wine punch at a public reception.

It would make it impossible for anyone enjoying a vacation at a summer resort to secure a glass of wine with meals.

It would make it impossible for visitors or tourists to get a glass of wine any-

where in California because they would have no place of permanent residence here.

It would stop any hotel or restaurant chef from using wine in preparing gravies, sauces or special dishes.

It would make felons of those who served wine at a banquet in any hotel or place of public resort.

It would prevent the sale of wine by the gallon or bottle in grocery or other stores.

It would banish all wines from clubs or fraternal organizations.

It would prohibit the serving of wine with meals in hotels or restaurants.

It would prevent a Californian from securing a glass of wine with his meals the moment he left his permanent residence, or went to another city or town.

It would prohibit the soliciting of orders away from the place of manufacture and would eliminate traveling salesmen.

It is NOT purely an anti-saloon measure.

The advocates of Prohibition openly admit that Amendment No. 2 is only used for a wedge to split into destruction the Wine and Beer industries of California.

VOTE NO on Amendments 2 and 1

UNITED CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIES, 310 Humboldt Bank Bldg., San Francisco

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 27, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Beer Bottlers—James Dee, vice Harry Ryan. Sailors—D. W. Paul, J. Woldhouse, vice Andrew Furuseth and Jos. Faltus. Molders—A. T. Wynn, vice W. R. Burton. Milkers—Elias Wille, vice Oscar Joss. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Sugar Workers, Electrical Workers No. 151, Carpenters No. 483, Carpenters No. 35, Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, inclosing donations for culinary workers on strike. From Postal Clerks' Union, invitation to attend reception tendered Bro. John I. Nolan. From Retail Shoe Clerks, list of stores fair to their organization. From Beer Bottlers' Union, inclosing donation toward campaign on amendments. From Industrial Accident Commission, notice of four safety hearings to be held in San Francisco and Los Angeles during the week; also inclosing copies of circulars entitled "Information for Employees," which were distributed to delegates. From Allied Culinary Workers' Joint Board, list of unions contributing direct to strike fund.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation from Electrical Workers No. 6.

Referred to Federal Employees—From the War Department, relative to one day off in seven on harbor boats.

Referred to Delegates of the American Federation of Labor Convention—From Asphalt Workers' Union, relative to jurisdiction over all street work. From Sugar Workers' Union, relative to a special appropriation for the organizing of sugar workers in all important centers. From Elevator Conductors, relative to a simplified form of monthly report for financial secretaries.

Referred to Label Section—From the Woman's International Label League, relative to the establishment of a Woman's Label League in San Francisco.

Referred to New Business—From Milkers' Union, requesting the Council to levy a boycott on the California Milk Company. From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, asking for the jurisdiction of all depot help working in and around milk depots in the city of San Francisco.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions submitted by Delegate A. Donnelly (Grocery Clerks' Union) with reference to the raising of the cost of living and requesting this Council to request the President and Congressmen to investigate and put a stop to said raising of the cost of living.

Reports of Unions—Boiler Makers—Reported that the contract for steel pipe had been given to a firm that was unfair to organized labor. Barbers—Have contributed to campaign on amendments; will assist on election day. Culinary Workers—Still on strike; request further assistance. Riggers and Stevedores—Lumber situation still unchanged; will hold meeting Sunday for the purpose of levying an assessment on all men working. Jitney Bus Operators—Are making a good fight on Amendment No. 10; will furnish machines on election day; have organized a woman's auxiliary. Cigar Makers—Have made a demand in all Eastern centers for an increase of pay. Butchers No. 508—Are assisting to defeat Amendment No. 29; requested unionists to vote no on said amendment. White Rats Actors—Theatrical Federation will meet at Moose Auditorium, Monday evening, October 30th, to discuss amendments. Electrical Workers No. 151—Have donated to culinary workers and campaign fund. Asphalt Workers—Have

paid its assessment to culinary workers and campaign fund.

Executive Committee—On the Milk Wagon Drivers' agreement a sub-committee of two, consisting of Bros. Casey and O'Connell were appointed to assist in the negotiating of same. Dealing with the decision of the American Federation of Labor, relative to jurisdiction between the Grocery Clerks and the Retail Delivery Drivers, the secretary was instructed to send a copy of said decision to both unions. On the communication from the State Federation of Labor requesting financial assistance for the culinary workers and the defense of four men accused of participation in the bomb outrage, the secretary was instructed to notify the State Federation that the Council is endeavoring to take care of the culinary workers; but on the second request the matter was ordered filed. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committees—Committee appointed to visit Building Trades Council will report to executive committee Monday evening.

New Business—Relative to the communications from the Milk Wagon Drivers' and Milkers' Unions, it was moved to concur in the communications; amendment, to appoint a committee to co-operate with milkers and milk wagon drivers for the purpose of amalgamation; amendment to amendment, that the Council instruct the Milkers and Milk Wagon Drivers to have committees before the executive committee on Monday evening, October 30th, to discuss amalgamation; amendment to amendment carried.

Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to look into the appointment of so-called speed policemen; carried.

Moved to allow the delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00); amendment, to allow \$700.00; amendment lost and the motion to allow \$500.00 carried.

Election of Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention—The Board of Election Judges and Tellers reported the following result: 218 votes were cast; Brother John O'Connell received 152; Brother P. Flynn received 65. Brother O'Connell having received a majority of all votes cast, the chair declared him duly and regularly elected to represent the Council at the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Arthur Upham Pope, professor at the University of California, addressed the Council on the war in Europe and a proposed peace plan, and requested the endorsement of same. Moved that the Council endorse the proposed plan looking for the establishment of a world peace; amendment, that the matter be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; amendment carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$1,699.75.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$1,564.15.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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Program—Week Beginning Sunday, Nov. 5th.

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MAE MURRAY

in

"THE BIG SISTER"

A Paramount

Wednesday and Thursday

"THE CHATTTEL"

with

E. H. SOTHERN

This is positively Mr. Sothern's first and last screen appearance.

Friday and Saturday

"THE REWARD OF PATIENCE"

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LOUISE HUFF

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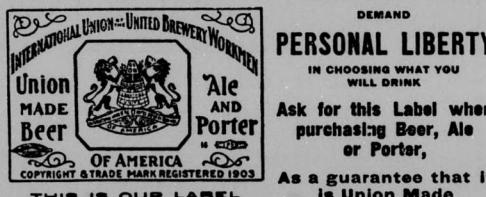
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Largest Coast Outfitters for
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Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND

PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when
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or Porter,

As a guarantee that it
is Union Made

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good
and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment
you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You
assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside
pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

THE TWO-PLATOON.

Richard Caverly.

The fight for the two-platoon system has been waged unceasingly in the United States for the past sixteen years. Considering the strong opposition, it has made remarkable headway. The two-platoon system has been adopted in Butte, Mont.; Kansas City, Kan.; Kansas City, Mo.; Lincoln, Neb.; Omaha, Neb.; Pueblo, Colo.; Seattle, Wash.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Youngstown, O.; Spokane, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Buffalo, N. Y., and in the marine division of the fire department of the city of New York.

Like all forward movements, for the betterment of men, the idea originated in the ranks, and for that reason was opposed by various chiefs of fire departments, including Chief Murphy of the San Francisco department.

The writer, being an old fireman, having served in the volunteer department of San Francisco, from 1860 to 1866, and in the Underwriters' Fire Patrol Service, of this city, from 1875 to 1878, has heard arguments about cost for the past fifty years.

The two-platoon system would permit a man to spend at least ten hours of each 24 with his family; to have two meals at home and one on the job, for he could bring his lunch with him; to sleep eight hours without being disturbed in his own bed, in his night clothes.

It would do away with the pole hole, through which many men have been seriously crippled, and some killed, within the past ten years.

The proposed system would provide for a working force on duty equal to the force now on duty without a cent increase in cost.

It would provide a reserve force to protect the city when the firemen were exhausted from hard work at a fire.

It would bring health and contentment to the men, and thus add to their efficiency.

The irregular life a fireman leads—the fact that they go without meals and without proper sleep—tends to exhaust their nervous energy and create a desire for stimulants. With regular lives this desire would decrease.

We recall the charm of being a fireman, of the excitement, in the old days, of getting besmeared with mud, of puffing and perspiring, of being run over or maimed for life; of spoiling your clothes, which could be replaced, or destroying your health, which could not be restored. It is beautiful to stand on a ladder, with your boots full of water, your knees trembling, and your teeth beating a long roll against each other, of being inside a burning building, blinded with smoke, and feeling your way lest you drop through a trap-door, or some other contrivance to create a vacancy in your company; of plodding back to the fire house, wet and exhausted to wash hose or do other work, at the command of your

superiors. Then one realizes how unjust it is to have to be on duty 24 hours a day in this enlightened age.

It is customary now, as it was years ago, to honor the commanding general, while the subordinate officers and private soldiers are wholly ignored. So with the fireman, his only memorial is a short paragraph in a newspaper announcing his death. This ingratitude of men is by no means complimentary to the age.

We will say in closing that the two-platoon system is an act of humanity that is necessary and required, it is a forward movement—yes demanded not only by the members of the fire department, their wives and children, but by the public at large, the safety of whose lives and property is dependent upon the efficiency of the fire-fighting men of this city.

TYPEWRITER STRIKE.

This official communication from our International Union is for the purpose of calling your attention to the fact that the members of our Local Union No. 179, of Woodstock, Ill., are on strike at the factory of the Woodstock Type-writer Company.

The cause of this strike is the refusal of the firm to grant us the nine-hour day without reduction in pay. I might add that every other typewriter company in the United States is running nine hours or less per day and the average rate of wages in all other typewriter companies runs from 15% to 25% higher than that paid by the Woodstock Type-writer Company.

Every effort was made to adjust this grievance before it terminated in a strike. But this firm, backed by the Manufacturers' Association, absolutely refused to grant our demands or even enter into conference with a labor union.

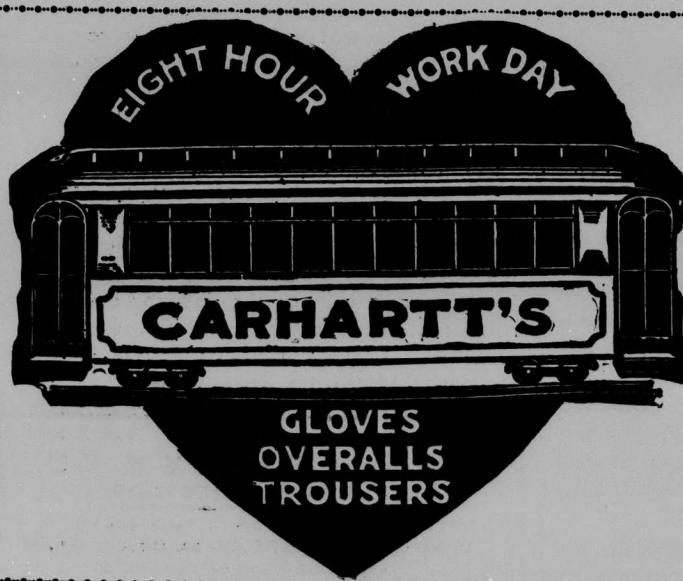
This strike started on August 10th, is still on, and from present indications will be a long drawn out struggle.

MILK DRIVERS WIN STRIKE.

In New York, striking milk wagon drivers and the Borden Milk Company have settled differences regarding the union shop. The company conceded the wage demands but refused to recognize the union. This was overcome by an agreement which provides that petitions will be circulated among the Borden drivers, and when more than 51 per cent sign their names they will be handed to the management who will then recognize the union shop clause in the original demand.

The company also agrees to reinstate all strikers, who will be permitted to wear their buttons.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union is demanding that the Milkers' Union become a part of its organization.



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TROUSERS

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Over All**

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UNION MEN
try one pair of
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UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents CARHARTT OVERALLS

Industrial Accident Commission
UNDERWOOD BUILDING

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and Loan Society**

(The German Bank)

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526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCOMember of the Associated Savings Banks of
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Twenty-first Streets.RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Cor-
ner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Cor-
ner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Assets	\$ 63,811,228.81
Deposits	60,727,184.92
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,084,033.89
Employees' Pension Fund	222,725.43
Number of Depositors	68,062

VOTE NO
on Amendments 1 and
2 and save the jobs of
thousands of union men in California.
WICHMAN, LUTGEN & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO



SEE that the BAR-
TENDER who waits
on you wears one of
these Buttons for the
Current Month.

No. 41

UNION CAFETERIA OWNER EXPLAINS.

By Frederick W. Ely.

"If the culinary workers had kept on picketing for two weeks longer with the same energy displayed the first week of the strike, there would have been nothing to it but complete victory for the unions." (They were prevented by injunctions.)

That was the statement made to me by Albert Schwartz, proprietor of the California Cafeteria.

"I don't think the union men and women realize what a powerful weapon they have in the right to picket," said Mr. Schwartz. "It was the picketing that hurt me and my business and it is the picketing that cost the trade of other restaurants that declared for the open shop."

Asked why he had unionized his cafeteria, Mr. Schwartz said:

"For many reasons: First, I have always believed in trade-union principles; I believe every person is entitled to a living wage and reasonable hours of labor.

"Second, the unions furnish the only reliable help to be had in this city, as a majority of the restaurant owners will testify if they are honest in expressing their opinion. Incompetent help has cost the restaurant owners of this city many thousands of dollars since the strike started.

"Third, I have become convinced that the general public believes in the justice of the demands of the culinary workers. The eight-hour day is popular with the public, and I believe that a universal eight-hour workday will come in the near future."

Asked to give his reasons for joining the open-shop fight of the Restaurant Owners' Association, Mr. Schwartz said:

"I never wanted to lock out my union crew, but I was practically forced into it. I made a fatal mistake when I took the advice of those who pretended to be my friends and declared for the open shop.

"From a purely selfish point of view, I consider it to the best interests of a business man in San Francisco to be fair with the unions. If I had stuck to that policy I would have made money. My open-shop policy cost me a tidy sum. I have learned my lesson."

Mr. Schwartz admitted that during the few days since he unionized his cafeteria he has done more business than during the entire period in which he operated on an open-shop basis.

Vote Yes

Charter Amendment

30

WHICH PLACES THE Bureau of Weights and Measures

within charter provision that will accomplish greater results in curbing dishonest methods and in the end assure our people better protection in all walks of life. This amendment does not increase salaries or raise taxes.

LARRY J. DOLAN, Sealer.

POLICE JUDGES APPEAL TO LABOR.

The Chamber of Commerce spent thousands of dollars in paying salaries to men to obtain a sufficient number of signatures to place on the ballot Charter Amendment No. 13, which provides for the appointment of Judges of the Police Court by the Mayor. These men, hired by the Chamber of Commerce, infested the headquarters of the Labor Council, the Building Trades Council, the Union Iron Works, and other places frequented by laboring men, and obtained a great number of signatures through willful misrepresentation. Wage earners were told that the amendment was good for them because it provided for a night court and it would make it much easier for a poor man who was unfortunate enough to be arrested to be released. Of course there can be no question but what the Chamber of Commerce has the best interests of organized labor at heart in proposing various amendments. Witness the anti-picketing and anti-free speech amendments. What is the matter with the Police Courts in the eyes of the Chamber of Commerce? Why do they want Police Judges appointed instead of elected? Two strikes have just taken place in San Francisco—the waterfront and the culinary. In times of excitement wrongs are perpetrated by both sides. Clashes occur between employer and employee, and one or the other, or both, have often been haled before a Police Judge. Police Judges have confidence in the integrity of labor and its disposition to do the right thing. The Police Judges have no quarrel with either the Chamber of Commerce or the employing class; but the Judges feel that they cannot listen to the cry for undue vengeance against one side or the other. They have endeavored to be fair to labor in times of strikes and they have done no injustice to the other side. The police officer who drags a striker to jail is not elected by the people. He is appointed for life. The Police Judge, however, before whom the striker is brought is elected by the people. He is a servant of the people. The qualities and dispositions of the present Police Judges cannot be changed by adopting the appointive system. They intend to be just and merciful under any system; but do not tempt future Police Judges to become arrogant and tyrannical.

The Police Court is the poor man's court. It is oftentimes, and especially during times of labor controversies, the court of first and last resort for the wage earner. If Judges are appointed by one man they may be disposed to carry the favor of the one man who appointed them, and to favor the side of the stronger and wealthier element against the poor but numerically larger element. Judges who have been honest and fair need not be afraid to go before the people for re-election. The people very seldom make mistakes. This is a democracy. Our fathers fought for and won the right to select their own public servants. Is this sacred right going to be surrendered now? Let the wage earner read between the lines. Shall the people control their judges, or shall judges be controlled by one man who may be the tool of a certain class? Do not be deceived. Rebuke tyranny and one-man power by voting against Amendment 13.

MORRIS OPPENHEIM,
T. I. FITZPATRICK,
MATHEW BRADY,
JOHN J. SULLIVAN,
Police Judges of San Francisco.

During the past three weeks the membership of the California State Federation of Labor has been increased by approximately 5000, due to the reaffiliation of the following unions: Oakland Retail Clerks' Union, Oakland Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, San Francisco Retail Clerks' Union, San Francisco Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, Vallejo Boilermakers' Union, Vallejo Blacksmiths' Union, and the Barbers' Unions of the entire State.

Typographical Topics

Last Sunday's meeting of the union was well attended and the proceedings, which included reports from the delegates to the I. T. U. convention, the State Federation of Labor convention, and the California Typographical Conference were of more than usual interest. Applications for membership were received from Benjamin S. Gorin, Harry J. Kofahl and Maynard Caughrean. Five candidates were initiated—C. M. Hailing, Anthony Grassis, Philip W. Tobias, John E. Totheroh and Emil Goetz. It was determined to co-operate with the other trade unions in the city at the coming election to the extent of making a donation to the campaign fund to be used in sending out printed matter to registered union voters and also to furnish a pro rata share of men to act as watchers at the polling booths. Members available for this latter service should get in touch with the officers of the union immediately in order that they may be assigned places on election day. Secretary Michelson was selected by the meeting to enter a contest for an automobile to be given away by "Pearson's Magazine" to the member of a union that can turn in the largest number of new subscriptions to that magazine. F. F. Bebergall and Wm. McKnight were elected delegates to San Francisco Labor Council to fill vacancies existing in the delegation. The following communication was read at the meeting and it was ordered to be printed in "Topics":

"San Francisco, October 28, 1916. Typographical Union, Ladies and Gentlemen: Your attention is respectfully directed to the contest between Assemblymen Victor J. Canepa and Frank N. Rodgers of this city to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator D. J. Beban. Mr. Canepa has a good record as a legislator and is fully deserving of labor's support. Mr. Rodgers, however, is credited with only six good votes on the twenty most important roll calls in the Assembly. Moreover, he worked hand in hand with the reactionaries throughout the session. Mr. Rodgers was formerly a member of the Bookbinders' Union and is now making special efforts, notwithstanding his notorious anti-labor record, to corner the union men's votes. Please acquaint your membership with the facts herein stated and thus help to defeat a candidate who has proven himself unworthy of labor's support. (Signed) Daniel C. Murphy, President; Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary, California State Federation of Labor."

J. D. Ambrose of the Santa Cruz "Sentinel" was a visitor at headquarters this week. He has perfected an attachment to be used on typewriting machines which feeds the paper from a continuous roll,

Frank M. Baldauf of the Los Angeles "Examiner" composing room force has been in San Francisco the last week in attendance as a witness in a Federal court case. He became a real San Francisco booster before returning home.

Frank A. Baxter, a printer from Ridgewood, N. J., is spending some time in San Francisco.

George S. Lefford, who has been conducting a small printing plant at 736 Laguna street, has sold his interest in the place and returned to Sacramento. The change was made because of ill health.

Elmer H. Hostetler, the linotype operator who graduated from the office of the "California Press" and purchased the Mill Valley "Record," recently sold his interest in that paper.

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Hughes and Wilson on Labor

ON THE ONE SIDE, WE HAVE MR. WILSON, AN OPEN AND AVOWED ENEMY OF THE LABOR UNIONS BEFORE HE WENT INTO POLITICS, AND SUDDENLY CHANGING HIS TUNE WHEN VOTES BEGAN TO BE OF CONSEQUENCE TO HIM.

ON THE OTHER, WE HAVE MR. HUGHES, WHILE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, MAKING SO SIGNAL A RECORD AS THE ENERGETIC AND ACHIEVING FRIEND OF LABOR THAT HE WAS HAILED BY THE NEW YORK FEDERATION OF LABOR, AT THE END OF HIS SERVICE, "THE GREATEST FRIEND OF LABOR LAWS THAT EVER OCCUPIED THE GOVERNOR'S CHAIR AT ALBANY."

WHO SAID THIS? WHO SAID THIS?

"I am a fierce partisan of the open shop."

"The usual standard of the laborer in our day is to give as little as he may for his wages."

"The class formed by the labor organizations and leaders is a formidable enemy to equality and betterment of opportunity."

"Labor unions drag the highest man to the level of the lowest."

"The Chinese were more to be desired as workmen than most of the coarse crew that came crowding in at the eastern ports."

It was Woodrow Wilson, now President of the United States, but not then in politics. It was what he thought and taught for years, not what he wanted others to think he taught.

"Some regard organized labor as a source of strife and menace of difficulty. I regard it as a fine opportunity for the improving of the condition of the working man. The mission of labor organizations is one of the finest that any association of men could guard."

It was Charles Evans Hughes, not then seeking office.

"He was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the Governor's chair. He signed 56 labor laws, including among them the best ever enacted in this or any other state. Of 162 labor laws enacted in this state since 1777, one-third, exceeding in quality all the others, have been enacted and signed during Governor Hughes' term. With such a record it is easy to believe that human rights will have a steadfast and sympathetic upholder."

It was the "Legislative Labor News," Union Labor's official organ, speaking of Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York, after he had retired from politics, to be elevated to the United States Supreme Court.

HUGHES WROTE EIGHT-HOUR LAW FOR WOMEN

And as a judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Hughes pursued his same friendly attitude towards Labor.

The California Eight-Hour Law for Women was upheld by the Supreme Court, and Justice Hughes wrote the opinion that made it a law.

The Pure Food Law of Illinois, prohibiting the sale of food preservatives containing adulteration, was upheld by the Supreme Court, with Justice Hughes writing the opinion.

The Labor Contract Law of Alabama, which made the failure to perform contracts of labor a crime, was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, Justice Hughes writing the opinion, declaring that the Thirteenth Amendment was not limited to negro slaves, but was a charter of universal freedom for all persons of whatever race.

The Illinois Child Labor Law was upheld by the Supreme Court, and Justice Hughes wrote the opinion.

The Iowa law prohibiting railroads from making contracts with their employees, limiting the right to recover damages in advance of the injuries received, was upheld by the Supreme Court, and Justice Hughes wrote that opinion.

All these measures represent the conviction of Hughes before he was a candidate for the office of President.

Going further, he has said on the stump.

"I uphold the principle of the eight-hour workday. The general principle of the eight-hour workday, limiting labor, promotes health, happiness and efficiency. The Adamson bill is a serious blow to labor. It substitutes legislation for collective bargaining. Is labor prepared to give up collective bargaining and to have its wages fixed by law? If wages can be increased by law, they can be decreased by law. The principle of arbitration of labor has been betrayed."

The views of the two candidates are interesting. In 1907 Hughes said:

I recommend to your careful consideration the important subject of child labor. Children under the age of sixteen should have an eight-hour day. I also recommend that in order to protect children from dangerous employments, there should be a more precise prohibition specifying the occupations in which children under sixteen should be employed."

And because Governor Hughes persisted in these convictions, two laws dealing with Child Labor were placed on the statute books of New York.

THE REAL WILSON.

Now take the real Wilson when not running for office.

Two years after Hughes had enacted the Child Labor Laws, Wilson held that Federal Legislation along these lines was absolutely unconstitutional. In 1911 he characterized such measures as "obviously absurd extravagances" and carried the

power of government "beyond the utmost boundaries of reasonable and honest inference."

That was Wilson, before he was seeking the office of President. What can it be that has so suddenly caused this change? Is it molasses to catch flies?

THE DANBURY HAT CASE.

Those who are antagonistic to Mr. Hughes bring up the Danbury Hatters' Case. THE DANBURY HATTERS' CASE WAS DECIDED THREE YEARS BEFORE HUGHES WAS APPOINTED TO THE SUPREME BENCH. It was decided in 1908, while Hughes was Governor of New York. A Democrat, Chief Justice Fuller, wrote the opinion. Hughes was appointed in 1911. In 1914, when Hughes was a member of the court, it was held that the trial court was right in granting a jury trial that was demanded by labor, and that the trial in the lower court was in accordance with law.

The decision was unanimous. Several Democratic members were on the bench and concurred. So did Justice MacReynolds, who was ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER PRESIDENT WILSON AND A DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT. If the decision was not just and in accordance with existing law, why did Justice MacReynolds concur?

WILSON VETOES IMPORTANT LABOR MEASURE.

President Wilson in the 63rd Congress vetoed the Burnett Immigration Bill. This measure was endorsed by the Conventions and officials of the American Federation of Labor and very important to the best interest of the workers of this country.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF A LABOR MEASURE.

And last of all. Does the laboring man want a Democratic low tariff which forces him to competition with the low paid labor of Europe and Japan?

Does the laboring man want to return to the conditions of 1913, before the European war gave us spotted and stained business increase?

The Republican protective tariff is the chief defense of the American worker. That defense will be needed more than ever after the great war.

We shall be obliged to meet a Europe organized as never before and desperate to recover lost markets and lost billions.

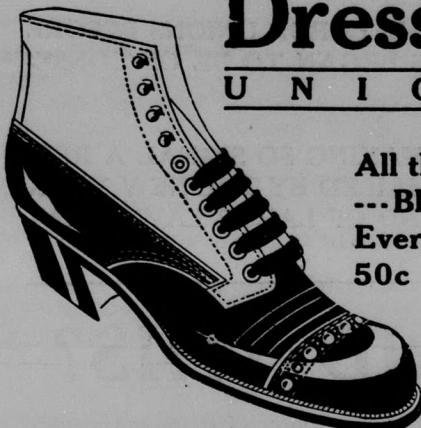
The Republican protective tariff is the greatest labor law in the world.

Protect yourself against idle shops, low wages and hard times after the war, by voting on November 7th, for Charles Evans Hughes.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

San Francisco trade unionists who passed away during the week were: Edward Gregg of the painters, Charles J. Hamilton of the granite cutters, John Norton of the marine firemen, Edmund M. Rosner of the musicians, John Linney of the laborers, Archie J. Smith of the molders, James D. Byers of the carpenters, Philip H. Deppe of the photo-engravers, and Herman M. Meyer of the beer drivers.

Anton Johannson, general organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, returned yesterday from Oregon, where he has been engaged in organizing work. He will spend the next week with his family at Corte Madera.

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, is busy getting the affairs of Labor Council in shape, preparatory to his departure for Baltimore, where he will represent the Labor Council at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by Mrs. O'Connell, will start for the East early next week. Following the convention Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell will spend a few days in Washington as the guests of Congressman and Mrs. John I. Nolan.

The San Francisco Typographical Union has voted a donation of \$1300 to the culinary workers on strike in this city. Of this sum \$600 has already been paid and the balance will be paid in weekly installments of \$100 each. The union has also paid its assessment to the United Labor Campaign Committee to finance the campaign on certain charter amendments. William H. McKnight and F. F. Bebergall have been elected delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council. The union endorsed the candidacy of Secretary Leo Michelson in the popularity contest conducted by Pearson's magazine.

The recently established trade school for apprentice members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union will hold regular sessions each Tuesday

and Thursday evenings at 224 Guerrero street. Registered apprentices and improvers will meet tomorrow night to devise ways and means to carry on the trade school. A fine of one dollar will be imposed for non-attendance at this meeting. The union has paid its assessment to the United Labor Campaign Committee and has levied an assessment of 20 cents per member per week for a period of five weeks for the striking culinary workers. The acetylene welding apparatus will be installed at union headquarters next Saturday for instruction of members.

Hoisting Engineers' Union has levied an assessment of 25 cents for the striking lumber handlers. Eighty per cent of union lumber handlers are still on strike against local lumber firms.

Jitney Bus Operators' Union will place 500 autos at disposal of the labor campaign committee on election day.

Cigar Makers of the East recently secured material increases in wages on account of increased cost of living.

Pile Drivers' Union No. 77 has levied assessment to aid the striking culinary workers.

The Grocery Clerks' Union wants to combat the high cost of living. The union introduced a resolution at the Labor Council protesting against the increase in the price of foodstuffs, and asking that the Council send an appeal to the President and Congress with a request that they investigate the matter.

There are 100,000 wage earners in San Francisco and 100,000 in Los Angeles. The wage earners in San Francisco get \$100,000 more a day and work 100,000 hours less a day, than the wage earners in Los Angeles. These are the statistical records gathered by Joshua B. Dale, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation, who presented them to show the greater prosperity of closed shop cities.

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